

CHRISTMAS FLAVOR TO YESTERDAY'S SERMONS

The Town Getting Into the Religious Spirit of the World's Great Christian Holiday.

THE CHRISTMAS praise service last evening at Central Union church was a musical treat and all who attended were satisfied that they had had the privilege of listening to a program replete with musical features of a high order. The soloists for the occasion charmed the audience with their melody and the program gave genuine pleasure. A large number were present in the audience. Much of the space on the main floor was reserved for the boys and girls of the Kamehameha schools, nearly two hundred of them being in attendance. Owing to the distance which the students had to come they were a trifle late in arriving. Many of the students were obliged to find seats in the gallery owing to their large numbers.

The regular choir was augmented by a number of other singers to render the special music during the holidays. All the chorus work was exceptionally well done and the soloists were in splendid voice. The entire program was carried out without any changes or substitutions being necessary. Although Rev. W. M. Kincaid, the pastor of the church, was to have delivered an address, he kindly offered to omit it in order that the services should not be continued beyond the usual hour for closing.

One of the prettiest selections on the program was Mr. Edgar A. P. Newcomb's Christmas carol, "Noel," which won instant favor, judging from the hum of whispered comments at its conclusion. There is a bright, catchy swing about the music which is magnetic and the repetition of particularly catchy musical phrases gave the audience ample opportunity to remember the refrain. It was a truly melodious success, and nothing could be prettier for Christmas tree celebrations, whether sung by old or young. The music and phrasing is a departure from the general run of Christmas carols, much of it partaking of operatic freedom of action. Mr. Newcomb sat in the audience during the rendition.

Mrs. A. H. Otis, accompanied by the choir in "O, Sing of God," was quite pleasing, the highest notes being given with the clearness of the notes of a bell. The singing of the carol by the girls of the Kamehameha school was well done, their fresh young voices harmonizing perfectly. The boys in their rendition of Dressler's arrangement of "Just As I Am," showed splendid training. Mr. H. F. Wichman sang "The Christ Child" with splendid effect, his voice being strong and sympathetic. Mrs. Charles B. Cooper in fresh, clear tones gave a pleasing rendition of the aria from Lohengrin, a most difficult piece which was beautifully rendered. Mrs. G. M. Whitney, with violin accompaniment by Mr. J. H. Amme, delighted the congregation with her resonant and powerful rendition of Mendelssohn's "To Victory." The solo parts of the anthem, "Glory to God," were nicely carried by Mrs. J. W. Yardley and Mr. H. F. Wichman, supported by the choir. Prof. A. B. Ingalls presided at the organ and greatly assisted in the enjoyment of the evening with his fine playing.

THE STORY OF THE NATIVITY

Rev. George L. Pearson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered a Christmas sermon yesterday, his theme being "The Story of the Nativity," and its lessons. He said, in part:

The story of the Advent has been the comfort of the Church of God for nearly nineteen hundred years. It is indeed a simple, plain story, yet charming in its simplicity. It is straightforward, told in a few words, full of interest to young and old, well substantiated with all it is wonderful, matchless, divine. It is told in all languages and multitudes everywhere rejoice with us today as this story is told once again.

We recall the announcement to Mary, the journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem, the rude shelter that protected them, the humble surroundings of Christ's birth, the story of the shepherd and the angel's anthem, the wise men and their gifts, and other interesting incidents.

It has been insinuated that Christianity is a religion for the rich, invented, perhaps, by the rich to keep down the poor. But would a savior for the rich be born of a poor woman in a stable? No. This is no fable, invented by a class or for a class. "If ever a scene and a place could be imagined suited to unite all men in sympathy and union, it is this stable, where the rich can admire, pity and help, and the very poorest find themselves at home, where there is nothing to excite envy or avarice, where thoughts and feelings are bent toward the adoration of the Son of God." This story reveals to us the love of God for man.

Before Christ came and taught us, we

thought of God as a tyrant; we worshiped Him with slavish fear; we dreaded His presence and His judgment. Jesus shows us a Father, who loves men and longs to purify them from their sins; who seeks to bring all into holy communion with Himself; who offers divine consolation and help and care; who hates sin and evil and offers pardon and salvation to all who will accept it. God is brought right to our hearts by Jesus, who became as one has aptly said, "the human life of God." This is the story of God's good will toward men.

This story suggests to us other thoughts, lessons of our duty toward men. We are inspired with the spirit of Christmas and are led to imitate our Father's love. We, too, must exercise "good will toward men." To do this we must think the best of others. Let us put the message of the blessed old story into our judgment of others. Think men to be good until they are proved to be bad. If one proves untrue don't judge all to be like him. See singleness of aim, goodness, truthness and excellence in all you meet. Look on the best side. Give due credit for all the good you see. Don't be suspicious but be magnanimous in all your estimations of mankind. Cultivate but love for our fellow mortals—for people in the broad sense, in the spirit of the angel's song.

How utterly changed this world would be if we had a passion for humanity, a bond of brotherhood! There will come with this the doing of our best for others. The taking up of humanity's burdens and cheering, comforting and helping, as God gives us grace, must follow if we have a love for man like God's love. May this Christmas story inspire such love that "good will toward men" may fill the earth.

SANTA MARCHES WITH THE ARMY

Santa Claus was certainly in town Saturday night, and it looked as though either the Salvation Army had captured him, or of his own free will he had joined that militant order. The crowd which usually gathers around the corner of King and Nuuanu streets was equally surprised when they saw old Santa with his fur-lined red coat and cap and historic whiskers emerge from the doorway of the Army's hall and take a place at the head of the line. He was evidently no back number with the Army folk. They put him to the front, and when the open air ring was formed, the corner of Fort and Hotel streets, the old gentleman was a prominent figure. A large crowd gathered around the Salvationists, hugely enjoying the sight of a childhood friend. Santa Claus gave them to understand that he enjoyed their presence, and after giving them a talk, asked if he could take up a special collection to help the Salvation Army with their Christmas doings.

After leaving this stand the Army halted for another service on Nuuanu street with the usual result of a big congregation of all classes of humanity. The special offerings taken up were for the Army's entertainment for the sailors and their Sunday School, to be held Christmas night. An excellent program is being arranged with special talent, many friends having already signified their intention to take part. Prof. Richards and his quartette are expected to be present and sing several selections. Bergstrom & Co. are donating the use of a piano for the occasion. The Army requests that those who are intending to donate candy, cake, fruit, books or toys, shall leave them at the hall, corner of King and Nuuanu streets, upstairs, by tomorrow afternoon, or if they will drop a line there, or send a postal card to postoffice box 518, their contributions will be called for.

USE AND ABUSE OF CHRISTMAS

Rev. E. S. Muckley spoke yesterday in the Christian church on the "Use and Abuse of Christmas," of which the following is a part:

A day, to many the sweetest of all the year, will be celebrated Wednesday in the approved fashion. Presents will be given and received, costly in proportion to wealth of heart and pocketbook. Turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens will be devoured by the millions, with the proper accompaniments of pie, cake, pudding, sauce, nuts, candies, etc., etc., followed by the proper after results of suspicious poise in the abdominal regions. Stores, shops, factories, will be closed to give a respite from work for general enjoyment. On Christmas eve or Christmas night, or approximating thereto, Sunday Schools all over the land will celebrate the day with Christmas cantatas, trees, ladders, presents, candles and

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RUPERT SCHMID'S PLAN FOR M'KINLEY MEMORIAL



THE FOLLOWING description of the plans for a memorial submitted to the Executive Committee by Rupert Schmid of Oakland, Cal., is that which accompanied the letter of the sculptor, submitting the design to the local people interested in the monument:

It has been my aim to present a monument that will be realistic in detail, original in conception, historically correct, artistic and beautiful from whatever side it may be viewed. I have followed the more modern conception and abandoned the conventional rule of placing the statue of McKinley on a pedestal. Instead of allegorical panels and figures I only put attributes to make the monument appear simple; attributes are necessary to illustrate the life and deeds of our late President. Six granite steps lead up to a small platform on which is placed the altar of patriotism and justice, from which McKinley steps down to his people with

outstretched hand, which can signify both greeting or motion while speaking.

On the altar is placed a Roman tripod, emblematic of the eternal fire of sacrifice. On the upper steps near the statue is a youth, representing the young and rising American nation, expressive of the sorrow of the whole country, which was never greater for any man than was caused through the tragic death of the President; this unparalleled sorrow and the fact that it is historical should find expression on a McKinley monument, and should so be delivered to the coming generations. Having little opportunity on a monument dressed in modern costume to give the monument artistic beauty this sorrowing youth would add in its form great artistic value to this monument. At the rear of the statue rises the main shaft, which is crowned by a reposeful and dignified representation of Columbia. She is seated in a chair of state, a proudly posed figure, holding in her right hand a laurel wreath ready to reward the deeds of her great sons; in

her left hand holding the standard and the shield of the republic. On either side of the shaft are attributes. On the right is illustrated "Patriotism," opposite "Religion."

On the rear are illustrated McKinley's great achievements, of which the greatest achievement was bringing America to the front as a world's power, expressed by an American eagle holding the sword and resting on the globe; under his wings are expressed by inscribed shields the four acquired Territories; at the right are emblems of "Peace," "Prosperity" and "Industry," and "Victory." On the front of the main arch are inscribed in bronze letters the President's last words; below, under the stars, are winged torches, emblematic of enlightened progress. Materials to be used: Granite for the steps and lower portion; the shaft granite or San Jose sandstone; figures and attributes of standard bronze. Proportion, two inches to a foot. Respectfully submitted, RUPERT SCHMID.

H. M. SEWALL AN EAGER BIDDER FOR HAWAIIAN GOVERNORSHIP

Prefers to Come Here Than to Take a Small Ministerial Post Abroad--More About the Humphreys Case.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Although there have been introduced a number of bills which have special interest to Hawaiians, the principal theme of interest among people here from the Islands is the attitude of the national committee-man from Hawaii, Harold M. Sewall, as to the administration of affairs there. Mr. Sewall is close to the President, having been an old classmate, and what he can accomplish is a matter of much conjecture.

It was the common report when Hawaii finally came under the flag, and Mr. Sewall was made special agent of the State Department to represent the United States during the times before actual territorial government was instituted, that he was in line for a good thing under the State administration. He made a good impression upon Secretary Hay, and as that official did not have much to do with the political features of the preliminary work, was given good rank at the department. Every one who knew how President McKinley stood, thought that he would overlook the "pernicious activity" of the agent, and reward him with a European ministry.

Since the accession of President Roosevelt, however, there seems to have been a change in the direction of the ambitions of the former minister. Where his friends at the Metropolitan Club formerly talked of him for one of the second-class legations, they now say that his great financial interests in Hawaii draw him rather to that Territory, and that he will not seek to go to Europe, but wants to return to the Islands. To put it in another way, it might be said with truth, Sewall is going daft over the governorship of the Territory. He talks of nothing else, and is ready upon the shortest notice to deliver an oration upon the error of permitting any one else to govern

the new Territory than himself. He has a stock of reasons.

In putting forward his claims for the place, Mr. Sewall is somewhat handicapped by the fact that he cannot openly attack the dominant element, as he is also largely interested in sugar. He is barred in this way from making any charges against the business element, as he has admittedly no other interest there than is involved in his ownership of various stocks, and that one of his children is Hawaiian by birth. This places his fight against Governor Dole upon peculiar grounds. He insists that he was the only American candidate for the place, and that it was a grave mistake on the part of President McKinley in permitting the inauguration of American systems of government under the auspices of another than himself.

He ran against a snag recently, when discussing the matter, in the person of one who knew that the members of the Legislature, of the Territorial committee and leading Republicans at large, had placed themselves on file as endorsing the administration of Governor Dole. Not only this, but they also paid high tribute to the personal character of the local executive. It appears to Hawaiians here that the Republican party in the Islands is being placed in a peculiar position by its national committee-man, who is running counter to its expressed wish. It has become known here, too, that the local leaders several months ago asked Mr. Sewall to resign. This fact has been brought to the attention of some of the leaders and will be made known to others, so that if possible the proper amount of weight may be attached to the representations of Mr. Sewall when he declares himself the only staunch pure Republican boss of the Territory.

There is an exceptionally strong Hawaiian interest here this winter, as there are many prominent men from the Islands, or who have large interests there, in the East, and they all

come here to look into affairs. The result will be that there will be absolute and complete knowledge of matters in the Islands in the hands of Congressmen and heads of departments all the time. One thing which will have weight is the fact that every one impresses upon the members and secretaries, as well, the fact that there should be a thorough investigation of Hawaiian matters before there is any radical legislation. Even Delegate Wilcox, whose land bill is the most extraordinary thing imaginable, says he favors a committee to look into affairs before there is any final legislation.

There is a probability that this will be the ending of the many reforms which are to be instituted. The officials believe that there is something in the classification of lands as outlined by Wilcox, but they have heard so much about small holdings that they think there should be an investigation before there is any law passed.

As I have intimated in previous letters, the Attorney General of the United States knows right well just what he is missing in not having time to read all the evidence in the Humphreys case. He did not have the time, but he has since taken it. He admitted to one of his recent callers from the Islands that he had not imagined that the volume and affidavits with it contained the amount of evidence he had since learned was in them. He said something else which perhaps is not known in Honolulu, that the synopsis of testimony he asked for consisted, when he got it, of only one page, and that the very first sentence threw cold water upon it to such an extent that he did not attach anything like the value to the evidence that he should. Perhaps, too, it is not known that Cartoonist Yardley is known and esteemed at the Department of Justice. While here, Judge Humphreys filed with the department, as evidence of extreme malice upon the part of the Advertiser, a set of the cartoons which the Advertiser printed from time to time.

The tenor of the conversations of the general run of the members of Congress who are here, is that the country is short of labor. This is true of the South and Middle West, as well as of the extreme West. One member of the legislative branch of the government who was in California during the past summer, said to me yesterday that in his opinion if the matter of the permitting of Chinese laborers to enter the country was left to the farmers of that State, he believed there would be a majority of the votes in its favor. The campaign against the Oriental is that of the skilled workmen, who fear his competition, for with his cheap way of living there could be no other result than that he would reduce the American artisan, the pride of a justly proud nation, to the level of the peon and slave of the South, and the cheap laborers of the more degraded districts of the Old World. The problem would be to get field labor, and as there seems no way in which this can be done without opening the trades to the cheap labor, there will be no change made in the Geary law, except to not limit it as to time. D. C. L.

FIRST THUNDER STORM

Lightning's Play Upon the City Wires.

HEAVY SHOWERS IN CONJUNCTION

Fire in a Tree in the Executive Building Grounds—Streets Become Rivers.

WITH FLASH of lightning and rumble of thunder the first electrical storm of the season broke over Honolulu last night. It was a storm from the southwest, but as the wind was light there was no damage other than from the fall of rain reported. There was a heavy fall, for during two hours before midnight it was a constant downpour.

It was after a day of intermittent showers that the storm came down. The wind had been shifting and variable during the entire day. At one time it veered around to the north and the outlook was for cooler weather than then was recorded. But this did not last long, for the shifting continued, and the next phase of the breeze showed from the southwest. Soon after midnight it became evident that there was to be an electrical display from that direction. The horizon was illuminated by frequent sheets of light and with their increasing frequency there came jagged forkings of the electrical flashes.

The wind came on more strongly and the barometer fell several points, and finally before 10 o'clock the rumble of the thunder and the nearing of the lightning flashes foretold the squall. The rain increased just before the electrical storm reached the island, however, and the lightning charged clouds only added to the strength of the downpour. During the continuance of the rains there was an almost continual roll of thunder, preceded by flashes which illumined the buildings and ran along the electric wires. Telephone bells jangled and lights showed sympathy with the atmospheric display.

Through it all there was little to indicate that the systems of the city were feeling any great disturbance from the outside power. The only trouble reported was from a government light wire, which was crossed in the Executive building grounds, and there the wire burned away, setting fire to the trees, but did little damage owing to the heavy rainfall, there being no danger to life owing to the fact that there was no one about during the display. The electric light company did not have any disturbance of its currents, and the telephone system was not put out in the least by the presence of outside electricity upon the wires. In no instance was there sufficient amount of power to burn out a lightning arrester, and the whole storm passed without more than a half dozen crosses, which resulted only in setting a few bells ringing.

The rainfall was so great that the downtown streets were turned into small rivers, and some of the low districts, like Kewalo, submerged temporarily.

MAY SHARE A GREAT FORTUNE

Joseph Mariner, the well known Honolulu business man, member of the Elk fraternity and amateur musician, may soon share in a large fortune if ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, of the House of Representatives, is successful in a claim which he has brought against the United States government. Mr. Mariner is the son of Mrs. B. M. Mariner, of Stockton, Cal., who is one of the heirs to the estate of Ichabod Norton, the claim dating back to the American revolution.

It seems that during the revolutionary war Ichabod Norton was a wealthy ship-owner of Maine and he had several ships and their cargoes confiscated by French vessels. The government secured indemnity for the loss, but the money was never paid over to Norton or his heirs, and is said to be yet in the United States treasury. Madame Nordica, the singer, is a relative of the Mariners, and an heir-expectant.

The Chinese exclusion law may extend only to December 4, 1904, when the treaty expires.